

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and kashmir	191	180	11
11.	Jharkhand	503	449	54
12.	Karnataka	827	665	162
13.	Kerala	420	416	4
14a.	Tamil Nadu	762	709	53
14b.	Pondicherry	21	15	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	935	778	157
16.	Orissa	477	408	69
17.	Bihar	1359	840	519
18a.	Punjab	328	248	80
18b.	Haryana	307	223	84
18c.	Chandigarh	20	19	1
19.	Rajasthan	821	705	116
20.	Sikkim	15	9	6
21.	Uttaranchal	265	95	170
TOTAL:		14641	11840	2801

\* Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

- I. Judiciary is not separated from the Executive in the State of Meghalaya except Shillong Municipal Area.
- II. Judiciary is not yet separated from Executive.
- III. Does not include figures for Manipur in which Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies were 34, 28 & 6 respectively as on 30th June, 2006.

#### **Disposal of pending cases**

2955. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of cases pending in various courts;

(b) the number of cases pending in different courts as on 21st March, 2007;

(c) whether Government has considered any other alternative system to dispose of cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 39.9 lakh cases in the High Courts, 2.63 crore cases in the Subordinate Courts and 39.7 thousand cases in the Supreme Court were reported pending as on 31.12.2006.

(c) to (e) Government has encouraged alternative modes of disposal which include mediation, negotiation and arbitration. Tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunal, State Administrative Tribunals, etc. have been set up to dispose of cases in different areas. With a view to reducing pendency in the courts, Government has taken steps to increase the judge strength from time to time and has extended the term of central assistance to Fast Track Courts for a period of five years beyond 31.3.2005 i.e. upto 31.3.2010. Other measures like grouping of cases involving common question of law and application of Information and Communication Technology in the courts have also been taken. Government has encouraged alternative modes of disposal which include mediation, negotiation and arbitration. The Government proposes to establish Gram Nyayalayas in the rural areas to provide speedy justice and reduce pendency.

### **Infrastructure facilities for judiciary**

2956. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire central share relating to development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary such as construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judges has not been released;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(c) by when the balance amount due is likely to be released?